

## General Notices.

**TERMS OF ADVERTISING.**

per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

1 square, 1 insertion.....	1 00
do. do. 2 do.....	1 25
do. do. 3 do.....	1 50
do. do. 4 do.....	1 75
do. do. 5 do.....	2 00
do. do. 6 do.....	2 25
do. do. 7 do.....	2 50
do. do. 8 do.....	2 75
do. do. 9 do.....	3 00
do. do. 10 do.....	3 25
do. do. 11 do.....	3 50
do. do. 12 do.....	3 75
do. do. 13 do.....	4 00
do. do. 14 do.....	4 25
do. do. 15 do.....	4 50
do. do. 16 do.....	4 75
do. do. 17 do.....	5 00
do. do. 18 do.....	5 25
do. do. 19 do.....	5 50
do. do. 20 do.....	5 75
do. do. 21 do.....	6 00
do. do. 22 do.....	6 25
do. do. 23 do.....	6 50
do. do. 24 do.....	6 75
do. do. 25 do.....	7 00
do. do. 26 do.....	7 25
do. do. 27 do.....	7 50
do. do. 28 do.....	7 75
do. do. 29 do.....	8 00
do. do. 30 do.....	8 25
do. do. 31 do.....	8 50
do. do. 32 do.....	8 75
do. do. 33 do.....	9 00
do. do. 34 do.....	9 25
do. do. 35 do.....	9 50
do. do. 36 do.....	9 75
do. do. 37 do.....	10 00
do. do. 38 do.....	10 25
do. do. 39 do.....	10 50
do. do. 40 do.....	10 75
do. do. 41 do.....	11 00
do. do. 42 do.....	11 25
do. do. 43 do.....	11 50
do. do. 44 do.....	11 75
do. do. 45 do.....	12 00
do. do. 46 do.....	12 25
do. do. 47 do.....	12 50
do. do. 48 do.....	12 75
do. do. 49 do.....	13 00
do. do. 50 do.....	13 25
do. do. 51 do.....	13 50
do. do. 52 do.....	13 75
do. do. 53 do.....	14 00
do. do. 54 do.....	14 25
do. do. 55 do.....	14 50
do. do. 56 do.....	14 75
do. do. 57 do.....	15 00
do. do. 58 do.....	15 25
do. do. 59 do.....	15 50
do. do. 60 do.....	15 75
do. do. 61 do.....	16 00
do. do. 62 do.....	16 25
do. do. 63 do.....	16 50
do. do. 64 do.....	16 75
do. do. 65 do.....	17 00
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do. do. 68 do.....	17 75
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do. do. 108 do.....	27 75
do. do. 109 do.....	28 00
do. do. 110 do.....	28 25
do. do. 111 do.....	28 50
do. do. 112 do.....	28 75
do. do. 113 do.....	29 00
do. do. 114 do.....	29 25
do. do. 115 do.....	29 50
do. do. 116 do.....	29 75
do. do. 117 do.....	30 00
do. do. 118 do.....	30 25
do. do. 119 do.....	30 50
do. do. 120 do.....	30 75
do. do. 121 do.....	31 00
do. do. 122 do.....	31 25
do. do. 123 do.....	31 50
do. do. 124 do.....	31 75
do. do. 125 do.....	32 00
do. do. 126 do.....	32 25
do. do. 127 do.....	32 50
do. do. 128 do.....	32 75
do. do. 129 do.....	33 00
do. do. 130 do.....	33 25
do. do. 131 do.....	33 50
do. do. 132 do.....	33 75
do. do. 133 do.....	34 00
do. do. 134 do.....	34 25
do. do. 135 do.....	34 50
do. do. 136 do.....	34 75
do. do. 137 do.....	35 00
do. do. 138 do.....	35 25
do. do. 139 do.....	35 50
do. do. 140 do.....	35 75
do. do. 141 do.....	36 00
do. do. 142 do.....	36 25
do. do. 143 do.....	36 50
do. do. 144 do.....	36 75
do. do. 145 do.....	37 00

For the Journal.

Letter from Mississippi.

VAIDEN, MISS., Dec. 5th, 1860.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—For some weeks past I have watched with great interest the tone and changes of public sentiment in North Carolina. I have been anxious to see what our native State is going to do in this great struggle for equality in the Union, or the vindication of States rights by withdrawing from it. I have been pleased to see old party lines giving way to a singleness of effort for the common good.

The public meetings over the State demonstrate the fact

North Carolina, true to her character, is determined to end her ancient rights and liberties, though she may not be prepared to say that secession is the panacea for all ills of the South. She has ever been known as the conservative State, and the whole country is anxious to know at position she will assume. If several of the Southern States do secede, what will she do? She cannot in that case, remain with the North, and if she will not join a

under union, she must assume an independent position, on her own sovereignty as a free State, and stand where did the two years anterior to her ratification of the Federal Constitution. Whether she can do this expediently, it rains for her citizens in Convention assembled to determine. Whatever be their decision in that matter, I, for one, ready to endorse it, for I have great faith in the judgment of the people of North Carolina on any question of

lives wherein their liberties and rights are involved,—they have defended, with a bold and fearless hand, their right of internal self-government, from the earliest period of Colonial history to the present time, and they have now a same keen sense of justice and right which animated the sons of Mecklenburg on the 20th of May, 1775. While North Carolina is deliberating, Mississippi seems ready to have acted. Her Legislature has assembled and is now sitting for a discussion of the same subject.

to be a unit for Convention. The County Conventions meet in a few days and appoint delegates to a State Convention. Old party lines have suddenly disappeared. To one who was here, both before and after the election, change seems most wonderful and surprising. The struggle between parties was most vigorous, but when all failed, Mississippi opened her eyes to her interests, and now the genius in politics appears to have come. Surely "the

dwells with the lamb, and the leopard lies down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child might lead them" *against the common enemy*. Secession has generally been charged up to the Democratic party, but the old opponents of Democracy here, seem more determined on resistance to Northern oppression than any. Some of them disagree with the Democrats as to the name, but all unite on the remedy. A gen-

man of the Opposition from down on the Gulf, told me that he did not believe in the Constitutional right of secession, but the time for *revolution* certainly had come—the South must separate herself from her Northern enemies.—men of all parties say that the Union is sick with a disease (secessionism) which is incompatible with the rights of the Southern States, and a dissolution is the only remedy. They say that the Constitution is broad and capacious, and per-

in all its parts, but it avails nothing when a Northern trial will not respect it. Mississippi will undoubtedly settle unless she has further assurances of her rights. They are in Choctaw county, that she is clear gone, cut loose from the Union, and no longer in it! This is, of course, a joke, but a joke which indicates the real state of feeling in that large and important county. The excitement warms up here every day, and it is get-

stronger and stronger in New Orleans where the Democracy is weaker than in any city in the South. I have the village of making some extracts from a private letter received to-day from a prominent citizen of Carroll county, Miss., who is a large commission merchant in New Orleans at this time; and I make them that you may see the true state of feeling out here, not colored up at all by the political papers of the day, for the writer never intended it for

He says: "It is surely a great evil 'under the sun,' that we have to New York and Boston to import and export for us, and are directly to that commercial dependence which we feel disastrously just now. It has given rise to the present

tem of finance, and affects our cotton trade directly. The northern cities being importers and heavily indebted to Europe, have always used our exchange, based upon cotton, as a means of remittance to pay off balances. Our banks buy it here and send it North for sale because they will get more for it and use it to greater advantage. Whenever the Northern cities get up a panic and suspend payment, our own goes our exchange, (because they are almost the only

chaser,) and down goes our cotton, which is moved en-  
tirely by it. In the fall of '57, exchange was bought here  
our Banks at 109, before the suspension in New York.—  
After the suspension, exchange went down to 92 and 93,  
making a difference of 16 per cent., which, of course,  
me off of the price of Cotton direct—a dead loss to the  
cotton grower of 2 cents per pound on Cotton worth 12½  
cts. We have the same state of things just now, with

med? Direct trade has proved a failure so far, and why? cause our merchants and moneyed men (in a great degree) are but branches of Northern Houses—have their homes and property there, and are more or less interested in Northern supremacy. Hence it is that every effort in New Orleans to establish direct trade and get up a line of steamers, meets with strong opposition even here. But

ere is no use in arguing this question. Looking about for  
medies, we have a grand specific in preparation, and  
ough not provided for this case specially, it will *cure it*  
*tain*, and that too before any other nostrum could begin  
e work. I propose to give it too (as many practitioners  
) in broken doses. Commencing with South Carolina,  
uring the patient all the time, that the first dose will do  
st good, but be the hardest to swallow. The truth is, sir,

I most cordially join you in hoping that Mississippi will take a stand that will secure her rights, but I cannot, for a moment, believe that she can do anything in the Union. I still a citizen of Mississippi, and owe her my allegiance, and pledge her all the blood and treasure I have in support of her independence. I owe some debts which must be

"Most of the Bell men in N. Orleans have come over with us, and some of the Douglas men. There is no doubt but we could carry the city for secession to-day. A few nights since I attended the largest meeting ever held in New Orleans, at which about 3,000 men, of all parties, joined a Southern association, all in favor of secession—among them

ary all the principal men in the city, both in standing and wealth. *Submissionists* are not very plenty here; they keep still, and do not utter their sentiments often. I never gave the question of submission with any one. I have asserted that point, or rather never got that far. I would as soon argue the right to my house. My whole house is organized on strictly Southern Rights principles. I have a partner and four clerks, no submission man among them; if

"We have some Tories among us—they would have been dubbed so in '76, and they will be called so in '61. I have no doubt that the ancestors of most of them were *submission* men in '76.

"Much pecuniary distress exists among our cotton factors, and some good houses have been compelled to suspend al-

"In conclusion, let me say that we have passed the point cursing our enemies; it is high time we were preparing more effective weapon for them. Curses and arguments have failed. They refuse us the right to secede. Thank God, we have the right yet to fight for our rights." Messrs. Editors, I will make no further comment on the

love letter. It is indicative of the feeling all through this section of the country. I speak for the great masses of the people of Mississippi, as well as for the city of New Orleans. Cotton has gone down from 2 to 3 cents per lb., and the planters of the South are the losers, and all this is the result of the workings of the Black Republican party of the South. What is to be done? It is for the South, whose rights are trampled on, and whose institutions are threaten-

with destruction, to say. The time has come. We will never be stronger; we will never be more able to assert our claims to right and equality than now. W. A. H.

**SUSPENSIONS AT NEW ORLEANS.**—*New Orleans, Dec. 1.*—There have been about thirty suspensions here in the past few weeks. They were not failures, however, as they are all solvent and able to meet their indebted-

ess. The suspensions were principally Cotton Factors.  
*Charleston Courier.*

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**Rewards.**

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**25 DOLLARS REWARD.**


RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 2

morning of the 5th instant, my Negro Man DICK, 24 years of age, about 5 feet, 5 or 6 inches high, quick spoken, and intelligent. Also, Negro woman SUSAN, (his wife,) and boy child, 2 years old. Susan about 20 years old, very likely, with very white teeth. I will give the above reward to have the Negroes delivered to me, or secured in any jail so I can get them again.

WILLIAM H. HOLMES.

Clinton, Sampson county, N. C., Nov. 22, 1860.—131f.

**\$10 REWARD.**

 **RUNAWAY** from the subscriber, about three months since, a negro woman named BRIDGETT. She walks lame, but quick, of dark complexion, low built, aged about 35 or 40 years. She is supposed to be lurking on the road, in the neighborhood of Wrightsville. The above re-

ard will be paid for her confinement in Wilmington Jail,  
for her delivery to the subscriber.  
Aug. 2, 1860.—49-1f JERE. J. KING.


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**NOTICE.**

**THE SUPPLY MILL,** Brunswick Co., N. C., is now in  
operation, at which can be obtained any of the follow-  
ing Lumber, viz: Pine, Cypress, Juniper, Oak, Ash and

blackberry. Orders for any of the above can be filled and sent to any point desired, from Florida to Baltimore, or else where, if necessary.  
Dec. 22, 1859. JNO. MERCER. 17-1f

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**A STRAY COW.**  
 **TAKEN UP**, about the first of November last, at the residence of Seth King, in Stump Sound, and returned to the owner, J. M. REAGAN.

Onslow county, a LARGE RED and WHITE  
COW, weighs, I suppose, about three hundred lbs.  
The mark is crop and half-crop in each ear. Any person  
claiming the above, will come forward, prove property, pay  
charges and take the cow, or she will be dealt with accord-  
ing to law.

JOHN E. KING.  
December 1, 1890. 15-11

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